MERCANTILE TRUST STOCK IS DOUBLED.

Linprecedented Advance in Prices of Its Securities Immediately Results.

STOCK JUMPS \$56 PER SHARE.

Regular Quotations Rise From \$344 to \$400, With \$410 Bid on the Curb-Causes Assigned for the Increase.

One of the most interesting advances in the prices of stocks on the local market ocling of the Mercantile Trust Company's capital, stock in that institution rising from \$34 to \$400 per share. On the curb \$410 was offered for the stock and the rise is con-sidered unprecedented in local stock affairs. Festua J. Wade, president of the com-

pany, ascribes as a reason for the rise the great gain in the business of the institugreat gain in the business of the institu-tion and the prospects for increased busi-ness in the immediate future, besides the addition to the surplus caused by doubling the capital of the institution.

Bennett Wasserman, stock and bond broker, said he believed the rise was un-precedented in its way, but that it came

from natural causes. Other companies, he said, show the same tendency to increase in value when the capital is increased. He quoted the case of the Union Trust Company, which increased its capital two months ago. The price of its stock rose from \$20 to \$570. No trust company, even in New York, has a capital stock of 33-000,000, he said, as the Mercantile Trust Company now possesses, and the money-making capacity of such a concern increases greatly with the increase in capital.
At a meeting of the stockholders of the
Mercantile Trust Company yesterday it was voted to double the capital stock of the in-

voted to double the capital stock of the institution, increasing the amount from \$1,500,600 to \$2,000,000 and to pay a dividend of 1 per cent per mouth on the stock, instead of three-fourits of 1 per cent, as heretofore.

It is proposed to issue 15,000 shares of a par value of \$100, which will be sold for \$400 each, the extra \$200 per share to go into the surplus fund. The sale of this additional stock will give the company a capital of \$2,000,000 and a surplus of \$5,000,000, and will make it the largest financial company in point of capital and surplus in the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains.

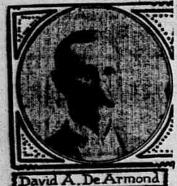
When the Mercantile Trust Company was organized in November, 1259, it incorporated with an authorised capital of \$2,000,000. At the date of organization, it sold but 7,500 shares of the capital stock, for which was paid \$220 per share. On January 4 last, the directors decided to sell an additional 7,500 shares for \$255 per share, every share of

shares for \$25 per share, every share of which was taken by the original stockhold-ers. On July 8 it was decided to sell the rewhile was taken by the original stockholders. On July 8 it was decided to sell the remainder of the capital stock authorized to wit, 15,000 shares, so that the full amount of the capital stock authorized would be issued. The price placed upon the stock by the Board of Directors was \$400 per share, payable as follows: Twenty-five per cent on August 1. 25 per cent on November 1, 20 per cent February 1, 1802 and 25 per cent June 2, 1902. Although only 15,000 shares were immediately underwritten. The stock was then offered to the stockholders, giving each stockholder the right to buy an additional share for every share that he held on July 2. As a result, practically every stockholder that is in the city called at the office of the company and signed for the new stock, so that the underwriters will get little, if any, of the new stock. Other trust companies which have doubled their capitasi stock within the last eighteen months are the Lincoln Trust Company, the Union Trust, the Mississippi Valley Trust and the St. Louis Trust Company, while the Missouri Trust Company has inwhile the Missouri Trust Company has in-creased its stock several times. The advent of the Commonwealth Trust Company early in the year is an indication of the field that this city affords for such companies.

CONGRESSMEN GO TO MANILA.

De Armond and Joy Among the Pessengers on the McClellan.

New York, July 10 .- The transport Mo-Ciellan sailed from Brooklyn this afternoon for Manila in place of the Ingalls, which will be retained at her dock.



ssouri Congressman, who sailed yester day with official party for Manila.

board the McClellan were United Senator Bacon of Georgia and Con-tan De Armond of Missouri, Mercer of arka, Gaines of Tennessee, Green of sylvania, Weeks of Michigan, Joy of our and Jack of Pennsylvania.

ANXIOUS SEARCH FOR PETTUS Police Assist Young Man's Father Without Avail.

Winsten Pettus, son of William C. Pettus of Gray's Summit, Mo., who disappeared from the house of C. A. Dawes at No. 3:25 Garfield avenue, has not been located, although a thorough search has been instituted for him. The father is now in the city conducting the search, assisted by the

though a thorough search has been instituted for him. The father is now in the city conducting the search, assisted by the police.

Pettus boarded at the residence of Mr. Pawes, and white there became the close friend and companion of his son, Harry Dawes, who was drowned June 2 white meaning the search, assisted by the police.

Pettus boarded at the residence of Mr. Pawes, and white there became the close friend and companion of his son, Harry Dawes, who was drowned June 2 white the best of his friend, but remained at the house until last Sarving, when he disappeared.

The young man is described as being of medium height and weighing about 160 pounds. He has dark hair and eyes, spare features, and a prominent Roman nose. Some of his upper tech are missing, and a former accident has residered him lame in the right leg. When lust seen he wore a black hat, dark cost and atriped trossers. He has as slight impediment in his speech.

New York, July 18.—Among the arrivales at the sense of justice have been fully served." As soon as Warden Wolfrey can make arrangements for the satisfactory employment of the Younger brothers they will be allowed by the section was directly and the word of justice have been fully served." As soon as Warden Wolfrey can make arrangements for the satisfactory employment of the Younger brothers they will be allowed to mix among their fellow-citizens are warded of the State. Governor was a warde of the State. Governor was a support of the State of justice had been compiled with. Said the model in mediately summon Warden wolfrey of the State Prison to the Capitol and make arrangements for the prison end to decide the Sovernor. The transfer of the State of the State of the State of Justice and Justi



MINNESOTA PARDON BOARD PAROLES YOUNGER BROTHERS.

They Will Taste Liberty for the First Time in a Quarter of a Century as Soon as Plans for Their Employment Are Determined-Captain Wall C. Bronaugh of Clinton, Mo., the First Man to Grasp Their Hands After the Parole Was Granted-They Will Leave

Prison Secretly.

St. Paul, Minn., July 10.-Cole and Jim Younger, sentenced to life imprisonment at the Minnesota State Prison, will be restored

to the world. They are still in prison, but may be set at liberty to-morrow. Twenty-five years ago, wounded and

desperate, they were hunted across Southern Minnesota by enraged citizens, brought to bay, captured and tried for murder done during the reckless raid on the Northfield Bank on September 7, 1876. With small nope of release, as the years

have monotonously passed over them, the brothers have come to realise the futility of their old life. They were leaders in the old days because they were thinkers, and because they are thinkers they have experienced a change that has long since been

In releasing them on parole the Minne sota Board of Pardons believes that it is restoring Cole and Jim Younger to a world of usefulness, whose opportunities they will appreciate and improve.

Friends Ready to Help. Already sympathetic hands are extended

to help them to begin life anew in the world now so new to them. It has been a ong fight. Loyal friends have worked for years to secure the "boys" release. Neither effort nor money has been spared. Much help has come out of Minnesota, the State which suffered the offense against her

which suffered the offense against her peace and dignity.

After protracted consideration of the latest petition for their freedom, the State Board of Pardons at noon to-day decided to give the Youngers their liberty on the parole plan. The delay was due to time necessary in arranging the details. This means that they will be free to come and so within the borders of the State of Minne-sota the moment suitable employment is provided for them.

There was joy in at least one ho

in Dallas, Tex., this afternoon. George M. Bennett, the Minneapolis attorney to whom thanks are in a great measure due for the parole of the Youngers this afternoon, sent the following telegram to Mrs. A. B. Rol-lins, the sister, tried and true, of the men who are about to gaze on green fields for the first time in twenty-five years: "Parole granted; papers signed; failure is

now impossible."

Relatives in Missouri. Mrs. Rollins has visited Stillwater many times since her brothers were imprisoned, and has worked hard for their release.
Other relatives to whom Mr. Bennett sent
the glad tidings this afternoon are: Mrs.
Hall, another sister, of Lee's Summit, Mo.: Alexander Jones, an attorney, and Charles

H. Jones, both nephews of the Youngers, of Pleasant Hill, Mo. How Jim Received the News. The Youngers were informed of the fact that they had been paroled by Harry Wolfrey, son of the Warden.

Jim was first found in the prison library.

When informed of the news, he said:

"I cannot say I am very much surprised, as I expected the board would not turn down our application at this time. I can't tell how I feel about it." Cole Hears Glad Result.

Cole Younger was found in the prison nospital. After he had been informed of the

parole, he said:
"I feel very much like a 10-year-old boy.
This is a great day for me, when you stop to think I have been here for twenty-five years, shut out from the world and all that was going on in it. I feel as if I must begin life anew. My greatest desire is to demonstrate to the people of Minnesota who have stood by me, that I appreciate everything done for me, and my acts will never cast a reflection upon any one who has said a good word in my behalf.

Grateful to Friends.

"I have trained myself never to get excited, and am not the least bit excited over the intelligence which to us means a years, shut out from the world and all

over the intelligence which to us means a great deal. Nevertheless, I cannot but feel deeply grateful to those who, in this and other States, have stood by us in our fight for liberty. I do not harbor any ill-will toward any living person to-day, and I want to be a friend to everybody and want everybody to feel friendly toward me."

May Be Released To-Day.

The future of the Youngers is in the hands of Warden Wolfrey and Prison Agent Whittier. It is probable the men will be released to-morrow, but this is still uncertain, and their employment has not yet

Mr. Whittier is out of the city to-day and could not take up the matter with Warden

Wolfrey.

Cole Younger was born January 15, 1844, and Jim Younger January 15, 1848.

They were young men when they entered prison, and now are advanced in Prison Fire Recalled.

During their life in prison the Youngers have frequently been called upon to show what they were made of, particularly during the prison fire of 1834, when the entire prison was wiped out, and the Youngers, instead of needing extra guards, volunteered to assist the guards in maintaining order and protecting the female prisoners, who were then kept in the main prison building, only separated by a gallery from the male ers. There were twelve female prisoners in the ward, and all were badly frightened. When the officers were around handcuffing the desperate characters in the stitution, Deputy Warden Hall turned to

"What do you think, Cole?" and Cole rehere for you to command." The Youngers



sought to make them as comfortable as possible, by giving them their own blank-

No Thought of Escape. The thought of escape has evidently never entered into the minds of either Cole or Jim, and many believe that they would not attempt to get away were the opportunity ever so good. They have constantly exercised a good influence over the other inmates of the prison, and their good deeds while in prison have in a large measure resulted in the determined effort that he been made during the past two years to secure their release.

"Punished Enough." Says Warden. In addition to Captain Wall C. Bronaugh of Missouri, Henry Wolfrey, Warden of the State Prison in this city, has been tireless in his efforts to free the Youngers. In an Interview Warden Wolfrey said:

"I believe the Youngers have been punshied more than enough for the crime they committed. That whatever criminality lurked in their natures at that time, has been eradicated long ago. I believe that the Younger brothers were creatures of circumstances to a large degree. Had I lived in the State of Missouri, with the associations, ties of family and friends, under the same conditions, I fear that my record as a citizen of that State would have been no better than that of the Youngers." Youngers Were Prominent.

"Cole" and Jim Younger are sons of Colonel Henry W. Younger, one of the pioneers
of Missouri, and among its most prominent of Missouri, and among its most prominent and wealthiest citizens. They had twelve

brothers and sisters.
Thomas Coleman, better known as "Cole," was born in Jackson County, Missouri. Colonel Younger, their father, served for eight years as County Judge and served two terms in the Missouri Legislature. The Younger boys enjoyed a good home and were given the best educational advantages which the State afforded. During the war several of the boys were identified with raids and flerce fighting of the guerrilla warfare in Missouri and Kansas and wound up their career by a series of bank robberies and murders.

With the James boys, they took part in daring and sensational exploits.
"Cole," "Jim" and "Bob" Younger were captured in 1876 after a most exciting and prolonged man hunt, during which a number of officers were killed and the three Youngers were shot almost to pieces. In company with Jesse and Frank James, the Youngers had just attempted the robbery of a bank at Nortnfield, Minn. During this attempt, which proved fruitless, the cash-ier and several citizens who attempted to interfere with the bandits were shot to

The Younger boys pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the penitentiary for "Bob" died after he was confined.

GREETED FIRST BY BRONAUGH. Missourian Who Has Fought Valiantly for Their Liberty.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Stillwater, Minn., July 10.-Captain Wall C. Bronaugh, a wealthy Missouri farmer and cattle man, was the first Missourian to

grasp the hands of Cole and Jim Younger after their paroles had been granted to-Captain Bronaugh, who served in the Confederate Army with Cole and Jim, has always taken a deep interest in them and has previously visited them upon several

On Monday he came to St. Paul, regis-tered under an assumed name for the pur-pose of cluding newspaper men, and not

until after the parole was granted did he He came here immediately afterward, and

TOBACCO FACTORY GIRLS LEAD STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

More Than One Hundred Employes of the Catlin Branch of the American Tobacco Company Walk Out-Declare the Material Furnished Does Not Permit Them to Make Living Wages -Outsiders Are Warned Away.

About 100 girls between 14 and 18 years bacco Company, Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, walked out yesterday shortly after noon, and were followed soon afterwards by about twenty-five more girls and as many

Owing to the refusal of the bunch-breakers and rollers to work it was necessary for Superintendent G. W. Lang to lay off other employes of the same department until such time as the differences between the factory and its employes could be adjusted. Superintendent Lang said that, in his opinion, all the striking employes would return to work Monday. He intimated that he already had overtures from some of the

there was a happy reunion between the

Captain and the Youngers. The time of the release has not been decided upon, but Warden Wolfrey told The Republic correspondent to-night that they may not be released this week. Their release will be in secrecy, to conform to the suggestion of the State Board of Pardons, which is that they be prevented as much

as possible from creating notoriety.

There are many joyous hearts in Minnesota to-night as a result of their parole, and the action of the board is exceptionally popular.

Cole and Jim both stated to-night that they felt like children starting the world's battle again.

SWINDLED HIS CELLMATE.

Prisoner Obtained \$25 by a Confidence Game.

Harry E. McDonald, who is in jail under sentence of two years for horse stealing, succeeded in obtaining \$25 from the mother of John Ballard, his cellmate, through false

or John Balard, his centaries, and a charge of stealing a kit of tools. He was sick when arrested, and a few days ago he requested McDonaid to write a letter to his, Balard's mother, in Fort Madison, Ia. McDonaid wrote the letter, and, after letting Ballard read it, added a postscript requesting that she send \$25 to McDonald for her son. Ballard's name was signed to the letter.

son. Ballard's name was signed to the letter.

In time McDonald received an answer containing a money order, which he had a deputy sheriff cash for him. Yesterday morning Ballard received a letter from his mother asking if he had received the \$25. Ballard laid the case before Jailer Huebler, who searched McDonald's bunk and found \$19. It was turned over to Ballard. McDonald confessed.

On account of Ballard's poor health his case was nolle prosequied in the Court of Criminal Correction at the instigation of Jailer Huebler yesterday morning.

STATE MILITIA ENCAMPMENT.

First Regiment Is Anxious to Secure a Band.

CUIP a Balld.

The officers of the First Regiment, N. G. M., are preparing for the annual encampment of the State Militia to be held the week commencing July 21, at Nevada, Mo. An effort is being made by Colonel Sinclair of the St. Louis regiment to secure a volunteer band to accompany the regiment to the encampment. Colonel Sinclair thinks a band is essential to present a good appearance at Nevada. Seymour's band, which has been known as the First Regiment Band, demands remuneration for services for the week. The regiment cannot afford to do more than pay the expenses of a band.

negiment was the only organization while out a band, and a determined effort will be made to prevent a recurrence of this circumstance. The matter will be taken up at the officers' meeting to might at the Ar-

HEZEKIAH BATES IS DEAD.

One of the Oldest Residents of the South Side.

Hezekiah Bates, one of the oldest citizens of St. Louis, and a well-known resident of the South Side, died yesterday evening at his home, No. 1012 Dolman street. The old man had become feeble of late and the intense heat of the last few days proved more than his constitution could bear. He was \$2 years old.

He was the father of Depello R. Bates, a clerk in the offices of the City Auditor. H's funeral will take place at half past \$ to-morrow morning. The burial will be private.

INDORSED BULL FIGHT.

Governor of Nebraska Pleased With Performance at Omaba.

With Performance at Omaha.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Omaha, Neb., July 10.—Governor E. P.
Bavage of Nebraska attended the South
Omaha bull fight to-night and indorsed the
performance in an interview. He was told
that none of the bulls had as yet lost a
drop of blood in the encounters.

"Excellent," replied the Governor. "So
long as the Nebraska beef is not injured
the show may go on. The performers go
into the arena of their own free will and
must take their chances,"

The strike originated among the factory old, employed as bunch-breakers and rollers at the Catlin branch of the American To-bacco Company, Thirteenth and Chestnut mand an increase of 15 cents per day, and
the rollers an increase of 30 cents. For
several hours after the strike the girls and
boys affected assembled in little groups
about the factory and discussed the situation. A few girls who had learned of the
walkout called at the company's offices for
the purpose of applying for the positions
made vacant by the strikers, but were
warned away by the strikers and did not
return.

low.

Committees have been appointed by the girls, and they say the strike is to be conducted in accordance with labor principles.

MISSOURI EDUCATORS LEADING AT DETROIT.

Papers Read by Superintendent Soldan, Professor Woodward and Others.

"FADS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS."

Superintendent Soldan's Paper Evoked Much Discussion and Favorable Criticism-A Great Meeting.

Detroit, Mich., July 10.-Two general meetings of the National Educational Association, a meeting of the Indian educational department, and ten separate department meetings have kept the delegates to the fortieth N. E. A. convention busy to-

The Nominating Committee this afternoon selected the following officers, who will be voted on later by the convention: President, W. M. Bradschear, president of Iowa College; treasurer, Charles H.

Keyes of Hartford, Conn. Eleven vice presidents were also placed n nomination. It is considered probable that the convention will ratify these nom-

Mr. Crunden's Paper.

At the general session of the association to-night papers were read by Frederick M. Crunden of St. Louis and Principal George M. Grant of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontaric.

Mr. Crunden urged greater co-operation between teachers and libraries. He warned the teachers, however, to avoid placing in the hands of their children books that taught lessons only. He said in this connection: "The library books should be dissoclated with textbooks and lessons, Let At last year's encampment the First there be some instruction in all the books given the children, but avoid the appearance of teaching them in the books they read for pleasure."

The heat was very oppressive to-night, and, as a result, there was the smallest audience of the convention in attenuance. "Elementary Education" was the general topic discussed under various heads by the National Educational Association this morning, Bisnop Foisy of Detroit opened the session with prayer.

Educational Fads.

Mr. F. Louis Scidan, Superintendent of Sencols of St. Louis, spoke to the question, "What is a Fad?" he said in part; Schools of St. Louis, spoke to the question, "What is a Fad?" he said in part:

The wonderful achievement made in public instruction in the last ten years has been attended by certain incidental queets which, while they may neither be serious nor extensive, have, nevertheless, attracted public attention, and have alloued censure in the public prints.

There has been a widespread discussion in regard to what has been called fads in education. The charge is made that in many pinces public schools undertake to teach what is not necessary, to the neglect and disregard of the essentials of common school education. There is the widest possible difference in regard to the question, "What is a fad?" Anything on which stress is laid in excess of its real educational value, and which for a time is overestimated, is called a fad. What is a fad to-day may prove, through practice and through support which it finds in public opinion, a necessary and serious educational want, and be an innovation which will take rank among the proper subjects of innovation or educational practices in the schoolroom.

Drawing, music and manual training have frequently been called fads. They are not fads as long as they are limited to the elements of these arts. To give the child a knowledge of some popular songs, to have the school open and close with music, does not seem open to objection. Drawing, as long as its object is the cultivation of the mind and eye in the elements for form, is a branch which is universally useful, and may properly be considered a part of public educa-

uncerstanding of the lesson is not called suffi-ciently into plsy.

Not a few errors, called 'fads.' find their origans in the tendency of modern education to leaves everything to individual education and caprica. Where the amount of educational work to be done at each stage in the child's school, life has been definitely detormined and fixed by a sensible course of study, the leacher works with a feeling of no responsibility and concentrates his atten-tion and thought on the selld school work. Where the course of study, however, is left to individual choice and caprice, instruction is liable to wan-der and include educational practices and de-vices which are ornamental rather than useful.



F. M. CRUNDEN, Librarian of St. Louis, who spoke on for children at the N. E. A. at Detroit yesterday.

Pada however are not altogether of the teacher's creation. Not a few originate in the erromeous demands of the community. The idea that common school education should be limited to three Rs was a fad of the worst description. The demand that spelling should be cultivated by the old mechanical methods of constant oral drill, tends to throw other more important studies, for instance, the ability to write good English, well spelled and well arranged composition, into the background. The good sense of the teachers and of the American people are the best safeguards against the prevalence of fads is public school instructions. They both demand that education should constantly adjust itself to the requirements of life and to the development of the best faculities of the child, and that the necessary and useful in education shall ever be placed above the merely ornamental.

Despite the severe heat, the audience kept on increasing until when J. H. Van Sicle of Baltimore arose to deliver his paper on "Is the Curriculum Overcrowded?" chairs were at a premium. Mr. Van Sicle discussed his subject ably, arguing in favor of more thorough work along some lines and the elimination of some of the present features in the common school studies.

Discussing Mr. Soldan's Paper.
William K. Fowler, State Superintendent

subject ably, arguing in favor of more thorough work along some lines and the elimination of some of the present features in the common school studies.

Discussing Mr. Soldan's Paper.

William K. Fowler, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Nebrasks, who led the discussion on "What Is a Fad?" said:

"Manual training in its various phases, domestic science, etc., may or may not be fads, according to local conditions. Extending the department store plan of the great universities and colleges down through the high schools into the grammar grades b, I fear, a dangerous fad. We lack the time and the public lacks the patience to wait for results in uncertain experimentation in the grammar grades. That which the public schools do in the direction of developing and strengthening an earnest destre for better living, for honest labor, for higher citizenship, for independence, for self-reliance, is not faddism."

Professor Woodward's Paper.

Wm. M. Davidson, superintendent of city schools of Topeka, Kas., was the last speaker discussing the paper on "Is the Curriculum Overcrowded?"

Mr. Davidson contended that it was not. At the session of the Indian educational department C. M. Woodward of Washington University, St. Louis, read a paper on "What Shail Be Taught in an Indian School?" He argued for an industrial education, one that would make the Indian self-supporting.

President Jesse's Address.

Papers on "The Function of the State University." by President R. H. Jesse of

President Jesse's Address.

Papers on "The Function of the State University," by President R. H. Jesse of the University of Missouri, and "Riss of Education in the Sixteenth Century," by J. W. Perrin of Cleveland, professor in Western Reserve University, with the discussion of them, occupied the session of the department of higher education.

President Jesse said the function of the State University was to be nonpartisan, but patriotic to the State; nonsectarian, but religious; free as to tuition in all departments, academic and professional; and every inch a university. "It should also," he said, "be a buttress of the national university, for education will not be complete in this country until we have at Washington a national university, with State institutions as its buttresses. Some day our education will conform to our system of government."

The namer of Doctor Francis F. Brandt of

ernment."
The paper of Doctor Francis F. Brandt of Philadelphia, on "The Relation of the State to the Defective Child" was the feature of the department of education for deaf, dumb and feeble-minded.

STORAGE BASIN FOR BATHING.

Plan to Use Waterworks Reservcir for Swimming Pool.

Negotiations are pending for the conversion of one of the large storage reservoirs at Bissell's Point into a public bathing place. The idea originated with President Phillips and Harbor and Wharf Commission Ait.

President Phillips suggested the plan yesterday to Mayor Wells and Water Commissioner Flad. The Maoyr seemed to favor it, providing a basin can be spared during the summer. Mr. Flad also approved the idea. In all probability the board will favor the proposition if there would be no legal or municipal barrier to changing the use of a basin.

Mr. Alt fears that conditions will not permit of the use of the proposed stockade-pool at Bremen svenue as a bathing place, although an experiment will be made. Workmen are now constructing the inclosure. He urges the use of a storage basin on Ferry street.

Tho storage basin is 800 feet long and Effect wide. At little expense it could be entirely disconnected from the three obiser basins and be fitted out as a public bathing place. Police Captain Phillips promises to station policemen at the site to guard against accidents.

The interests of the North Side have been earnestly promoted for a free bathing pool by the North St. Louis Citizens Association, through Messra. C. C. Crone and J. H. Gundlach. The association has volunteered to pay a share of the expense.

COLONIAL DUTCH AID BOERS.

Lord Kitchener Reports That General DeWet Has Had Help.

London, July 16.—The Official Gasette publishes a dispatch from General Kitchener dealing with happenings between March 2 and May 2. He gives the details of General De Wet's invasion of Cape Colony, and says that the Boer raiders undoubtedly received recruits, food supplies and timely information from the Colonial Dutch, but he helieves the raiders are losing heart.



F. LOUIS SOLDAN,